

NOT FOR CITATION
 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

THEOPRIC K. BLOODSAW,

Plaintiff,

vs.

J. S. WOODFORD, et al.,

Defendant(s).

No. C 07-04200 JF (PR)

ORDER OF DISMISSAL;
 VACATING ORDER GRANTING
IN FORMA PAUPERIS STATUS

Plaintiff, a California state prisoner and frequent litigant in this Court, has
 filed a pro se civil rights complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. He seeks to
 proceed in forma pauperis under 28 U.S.C. § 1915. The complaint was dismissed
 with leave to amend, and Plaintiff was granted leave to proceed in forma pauperis.
 However, the Court reviewed Plaintiff's history of filing complaints in pro se and
 determined that Plaintiff may be ineligible for pauper status in this matter. (See
 Docket No. 9.) On August 26, 2008, the Court ordered Plaintiff to show cause why
 the action should not be dismissed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g) or alternatively,
 pay the full filing fee within thirty days of the order. See Andrews v. King, 398 F.3d
 1113, 1121 (9th Cir. 2005). The deadline has since passed, and Plaintiff has neither

1 filed a response nor paid the full filing fee.

2 The Prison Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (“PLRA”) was enacted, and
3 became effective, on April 26, 1996. It provides that a prisoner may not bring a civil
4 action in forma pauperis under 28 U.S.C. § 1915 “if the prisoner has, on 3 or more
5 prior occasions, while incarcerated or detained in any facility, brought an action or
6 appeal in a court of the United States that was dismissed on the grounds that it is
7 frivolous, malicious, or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted,
8 unless the prisoner is under imminent danger of serious physical injury.” 28 U.S.C.
9 § 1915(g). Section 1915(g) requires that this court consider prisoner actions
10 dismissed before, as well as after, the statute’s 1996 enactment. Tierney v. Kupers,
11 128 F.3d 1310, 1311-12 (9th Cir. 1997).

12 For purposes of a dismissal that may be counted under § 1915(g), the phrase
13 “fails to state a claim on which relief may be granted” parallels the language of
14 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) and carries the same interpretation, the
15 word “frivolous” refers to a case that is “of little weight or importance: having no
16 basis in law or fact,” and the word “malicious” refers to a case “failed with the
17 ‘intention or desire to harm another.’” Andrews, 398 F.3d at 1121. Only cases
18 within one of these three categories can be counted as strikes for § 1915(g) purposes.
19 See id. Dismissal of an action under § 1915(g) should only occur when, “after
20 careful evaluation of the order dismissing an [earlier] action, and other relevant
21 information, the district court determines that the action was dismissed because it
22 was frivolous, malicious or failed to state a claim.” Id.

23 Here, plaintiff has had three or more prisoner actions/appeals dismissed by a
24 federal court on the grounds that they are frivolous, malicious, or fail to state a claim
25 upon which relief may be granted: (1) Bloodsaw v. Clarke, CV 04-03462 (C.D. Cal.
26 May 20, 2004) (dismissal pursuant to Heck v. Humphrey, 512 U.S. 477 (1994)); (2)
27 Bloodsaw v. Thomas, CV 04-02944 (C.D. Cal. May 6, 2004) (same); (3) Bloodsaw
28 v. Herm, CV 04-02320 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 19, 2004) (same); (4) Bloodsaw v.

1 Yarborough, CV 04-01110 (E) (C.D. Cal. Mar. 16, 2004) (same); (5) Bloodsaw v.
 2 Matusinka, CV 04-01108 (C.D. Cal. March 16, 2004) (dismissal based upon
 3 immunity of defendants and pursuant to Heck v. Humphrey, 512 U.S. 477 (1994));
 4 and (6) Bloodsaw v Parker, CV 04-01100 (E) (C.D. Cal Mar. 16, 2004) (same).
 5 Plaintiff therefore may proceed in forma pauperis only if he is seeking relief from a
 6 danger of serious physical injury which is “imminent” at the time of filing. See
 7 Abdul-Akbar v. McKelvie, 239 F.3d 307, 312 (3d Cir. 2001) (en banc); Medberry v.
 8 Butler, 185 F.3d 1189, 1192-93 (11th Cir. 1999); Ashley v. Dilworth, 147 F.3d 715,
 9 717 (8th Cir. 1998); Banos v. O’Guin, 144 F.3d 883, 885 (5th Cir. 1998). Plaintiff is
 10 not.

11 Because plaintiff has had three or more prior dismissals and is not under
 12 imminent danger of serious physical injury, plaintiff is not eligible to proceed in
 13 forma pauperis on this action under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g). Accordingly, order
 14 granting leave to proceed in forma pauperis (Docket No. 3) is VACATED. The
 15 motion to proceed in forma pauperis (Docket No. 2) is DENIED. The instant action
 16 is DISMISSED without prejudice to bringing it in a paid complaint.

17 IT IS SO ORDERED.

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 19 DATED: 10/30/08

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 21 JEREMY FOGEL
 22 United States District Judge
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